



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

be no doubt. The birds were present, running with incredible swiftness through the shallow water some distance in advance, flying up and down the dark, wooded ravines, or *chinking* uneasily from branch to branch, their tails in perpetual motion. I flushed the object of their solicitude from the rank undergrowth—a young bird but a few days out of the nest, which half flew half ran to a place of safety, followed by the parent birds.

That the Louisiana Water Thrush occurs in Chester county as a summer resident and breeder can no longer be denied.

FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Penn.*

BIRDS DECEIVED BY GLASS.

We have a "sun parlor," two sides of which consist of single panes of glass. At certain times of day these reflect sky, hills, trees and green fields, while growing plants on the inside, help the delusion of open space occasioned by clear glass. For some time after the room was built hardly a day passed that some bird did not dash against the panes, in some cases with sufficient force to break the neck; while in others the bird was only stunned, recovering on having water sprinkled on its head and being left in a dark place for some minutes, while others merely seemed shocked by the blow. One bird (it was killed) struck in such a manner that the impress of its little form was left on the glass in a fine dust as perfect as if drawn with a pencil. Robins, Linnets, Blue Jays, Hummingbirds and Wild Canaries did the same thing, all being deceived; but the strangest part of the story is that now they are all wiser. The birds are here in great numbers but for some months not one has attempted to fly through the glass. How have they warned each other?

E. A. HARVEY, *Santa Barbara, Calif.*

CAROLINA WREN (*THRYOTHORUS LUDOVICIANUS*) IN LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO.

It is with genuine satisfaction that I announce the capture of this hitherto elusive species in this county. There has seemed no good reason why it should not be native to the county, but it has been looked for in vain for ten years. Mr. L. M. MacCormick mentioned having

heard one prior to 1890, but without comment where and under what conditions. It remained for the bird to reveal itself in the famous Chance Creek gorge while we were camping there as late as the first week in September. The first morning out this wren's voice was conspicuous in the whole morning chorus. Later, on the 8th, I clinched the record by capturing one of the three birds for the College museum.

LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

FLICKER SKINS WANTED.

For the purpose of comparison I desire skins of any of the forms of *Colaptes* from all parts of the country. I will gladly pay transportation charges, and guarantee the return of the specimens in good condition. Write, or send the skins at once, to FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Pa.*

EDITORIAL.

Mr. Frank L. Burns is about completing his final report upon the Flicker and requests that any members or others who may have any additional notes or any matter not already sent in, favor him with them at an early date. Only those who have attempted the compilation of notes can appreciate the satisfaction which the reception of notes gives. This report promises to be even superior to the report on the Crow, making the most exhaustive treatise on the Flicker ever published. It will be as nearly a complete life history of the species as it is possible to make it. Send your notes to Mr. Frank L. Burns, Berwyn, Penn., as soon as possible.

The January issue of the BULLETIN will be largely or possibly wholly given up to a report on the Songs of the Warblers, which has been so long pending in the hope that more material might be contributed. It will attempt the description of the songs of nearly all the known species, with a statement of the song periods of as many as the material at hand will warrant. Descriptions of any of the songs of any of the warblers, and notes upon their periods of song will be welcome until the second week in December. Notes from the extreme north and from the extreme south are earnestly desired. Notes upon the western species would also